

## HAS VAST AUDIENCE

### Moving Picture Star Is Pleased With His Work.

Francis X. Bushman Tells Why He Prefers the Photoplay to the Legitimate Drama, of Which He Was an Ornament.

Probably there is no more enthusiastic motion picture actor in the world than Francis X. Bushman. He takes as much interest in the production of a new film as the producer himself, and his suggestions as to scenery and costumes are considered invaluable.

"Sometimes I have a longing to return to the stage," said Mr. Bushman, "but these longings are few and far between. I am in love with my work, and I really think a great deal of good can be accomplished by the motion picture actor. He appeals to millions of people, young and old. On the stage his audiences are necessarily limited. I enjoy thinking that every day I am appearing on the screen and giving enjoyment to thousands. When I say 'giving enjoyment' I do not mean that my acting is unusual or anything like that. I mean that in most of the pictures I am cast for the hero, and as a hero I am doing big, brave things that must necessarily influence the people who see me.

"When I am appearing as the hero of a play, I try to forget that I am just an ordinary human being, and I try to throw myself into the part as a real hero. I act as I imagine a real hero would act, and as a rule my audience is with me from the start to the finish. These are some of the things that make motion pictures attractive to the actor.

"I do not think I will ever return to the stage. I have become a motion picture fan as well as an actor, and I have ceased to listen to the call of the footlights."

## WAR'S EFFECT ON THE MOVIES

### One Big Production Postponed Because Leading Man Goes to the Front.

While speculation is rife as to the probable effect on the motion picture industry of the gigantic war now raging through all Europe one of the large eastern companies has already experienced one unusual result of the tremendous conflict, which has compelled the postponement of its production of "The Silver King," preparations which have for some time commanded the interest of the trade.

Guy Standing, whose selection for the leading role was recently announced, is a captain in an English regiment, and when the announcement that England had joined the whole-sale war was officially confirmed, Standing's military zeal immediately destroyed the peace that is necessary for so arduous a role as that of the Silver King. Obsessed with the desire to return to his regiment and join the colors, Standing pleaded for the postponement of the engagement. Impressed by the patriotic loyalty of the star, the producers consented, and Standing happily began preparations for a hasty departure. He sailed on the Lusitania.

### Rip-Raring Comedy.

"Oh! Look Who's Here!" is a comedy recently released. The story concerns Hawkins, a tired business man, who listens to the call of the soil, and arranged to go on a farm. Mrs. Hawkins, a militant suffragette, gets a job as a policewoman, and proceeds to act the part. Hawkins has adventures with a ferocious cow, while trying to rob her of her milk, and in the meantime, Policewoman Hawkins manages to help a burglar to escape, while she locks up innocent victims. Policewoman Hawkins is a most efficient officer with her vanity bag and powder puff, while Hawkins creates a furor with his misadventures among the pigs and chickens. Policewoman Hawkins is "rough-housed" while attending to her duties on the force and Hawkins is nearly smothered under a load of hay. Each one gives up the job and they arrive home simultaneously. Each comforts the other, and they decide that home life is the best and happiest after all.

### With Her Favorite People.

Grace Cunard had a great reception at the several theaters in which she appeared on her eastern trip and notably in Columbus and Chicago. Miss Cunard had several tempting offers from both moving picture companies and circuit agents, but the most tempting of all was the added inducement to remain with the big "U," the company which has brought her so prominently to the fore and which gave her the opportunities to force herself to the front ranks. She is glad to get back to the old associations.

### Arranging for Big Productions.

Carlyle Blackwell has been a busy man lately. He has engaged the Norbig studio at Edendale with its perfect laboratories and fine company together, including Jack Dillon for heaven, Edna Mayo for leads opposite himself, Adelaide Wise, George N. Chesebro, Ollie Kirkby, and others who will appear in the four reels, "The Key to Yesterday," by Charles Neville Buck and put into scenario form by R. A. Dillon. Max Blackwood is general manager of the company.

## FILM HOUSE IS HIT BY WAR

### Moving Picture Corporation Feels Loss of Some of Its Leading Men of Affairs.

At least one large American moving picture corporation has felt the burden of war in the loss of employees and that is the American branch of the French house of Pathe Freres. Though the majority of the employees in this country are Americans there are a number of Frenchmen in different departments, chief of whom are the ranking officers, Arthur Roussel and L. P. Bonvillain, the two vice-presidents. When the call went out from the French consul in New York for reservists to return to the colors, practically all of these Frenchmen received the call. Mr. Bonvillain, who is a sous-lieutenant in the French army, sailed at once to rejoin his regiment. It means separation from his young wife and infant son. Mr. Roussel is ill with pneumonia and the news of the war has been kept from him.

Mr. Bardet, the cashier, has sent his two sons who sailed on the Lorraine. With them were Mr. Monca, sous-lieutenant in the French army, and son of chief director Monca of the Vincennes studio, various office clerks, cameramen, actors, directors and men in every department of the business, all prepared to make sacrifices for the good of their country. They represent every arm of the service, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and aviation corps.

The last private advice received from France by the house was that the huge factory in Joinville-le-Pont, not far from Paris, has been requisitioned by the government as a barracks.

### "Germania."

This is declared a wonderful five-reel photo production dealing with the war situation throughout Europe. All the scenes are genuine and authentic. It is the history of the German revolution and the coalition of the powers of Europe which caused the first rout of Napoleon in the battle of Leipzig on October 19, 1813. Napoleon scoured the whole of Europe and intoxicated by his victories, followed the course of his destiny toward a tragic ending. The allied armies had been conquered many times over, but were still undaunted. The protectorate of Napoleon weighed heavily over the kingdom of the Confederation of the Rhine, but the poets, philosophers and thinkers of the whole of Germany were united in thought; that of relieving the fatherland from the humiliation which the emperor with his glory had imposed. The German youth associated in the famous "League of Courage"—the Tugendbund—disciplined their minds and their muscles at the sacred fire of an unquenchable thirst for independence. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### Almost Too Real.

During the filming of a coming three reel feature it was found necessary to encase Alec B. Francis, leading man, in a coffin-shaped affair, in which box he was supposed to be sealed and remain until suffocated. The actor was placed in the box, the camera recorded the scene on the film. As the coffin was hermetically sealed, all hands were congratulating each other on the strong dramatic scene, when to the horror of all concerned it was found that the cover could not be removed, and it was feared that Mr. Francis might in reality suffocate. Three crows were used, and at last the lid was pried off and a half-unconscious Alec Francis was supported into the open.

### Impressed by Studios.

Bessie Wynn, the famous comedienne, who at present is touring the United States in vaudeville, thinks the Hollywood studios constitute the biggest and most up-to-date toy shop in the world. She visited the studios recently and met many old friends of her "Babes in Toyland" company. She posed for the motion camera for the first time in her career, and was very much interested in her appearance upon the screen.

### Begging Not a "Right."

The attempt to set up and prove a "right" for blind and crippled persons to beg on the streets of the city, through a test case brought on behalf of a beggar recently committed to the house of correction, ought to be met with determined and vigorous opposition by the city authorities. There should be no question of a "right" in the matter. Alms-seeking on the highways is not a vested privilege or an inalienable heritage for any class of citizens, even though they be among the stricken and unfortunate and entitled to the aid and sympathy of the charitable. At most they can claim only tolerance. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

### His Day Off.

Counsel—Prisoner is the man you saw commit the theft?  
Witness (a bookmaker)—Yes, sir.  
Counsel—You swear on your oath that prisoner is the man?  
Witness—Yes, sir.  
Sporting Judge—Are you prepared to give me five to two on the prisoner being the man?  
Witness—Ah, I'm sorry, me lord, but I'm taking a holiday today. Nothing doing. —London Punch.

The feminine world is reported to be exercised over the possibility that war may mean there will be no French fashions in fall. Mere man, however, "should worry."

## GROWING CANADA FIELD PEAS

### Plant Is Higher in Protein Than Grains Commonly Grown on Farm—Take Place of Bran.

(By A. C. ARNY, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

The Canada field pea is a crop that deserves more attention on many farms. A ten-year average yield of 21 bushels of seed per acre has been secured on University farm. The weight per bushel is 60 pounds. Mixed in the proper proportion with other foods, ground peas make a good feed for live stock.

They are higher in protein content than the grains commonly grown on the farm, and can be used in some mixed feeds to take the place of bran. For the production of an annual hay crop, peas and oats mixed at the rate of two bushels of peas and one bushel of oats and drilled early in spring give good results. From one and a half to three and a half tons of hay can be secured. Oat and pea hay can be fed to advantage to all classes of farm animals.

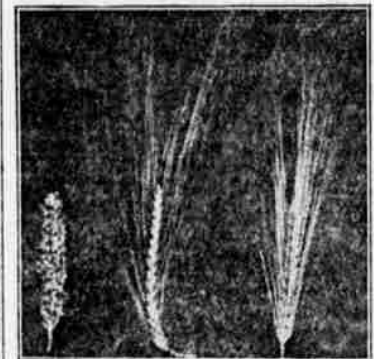
Oats and peas drilled early in spring at the same rate as recommended for hay, make an excellent hog pasture crop, ready for use about July 1. Twenty bushels of white Canada field peas produced in 1913 are on hand at University farm. They can be procured for use as seed at \$1.50 per bushel.

## EXPANSION OF BARLEY AREA

### According to Experiments Crop Can Be Grown to Advantage Over Wide Range of Territory.

(By R. A. STONE.)

The state of Wisconsin alone produces 25,000,000 bushels of barley annually, or one-eighth of all the barley grown in the United States. Even then the barley crop in Wisconsin has been confined to a comparatively small area. Experiments have shown that barley can be grown to advantage over a wide range of territory.



Three Distinct Types of Barley—From Left to Right, Beardless, Two-Rowed and Pedigree Six-Rowed.

and there is no reason why there should not be a gradual expansion of the barley area.

In the United States and Canada, barley is used for malting purposes and as a feed for farm animals. A limited amount is used in the preparation of breakfast foods, and for pearly barley. Our farmers are learning the value of barley as a part ration for dairy cattle and young stock and much more will be used as animal food in the future. In the Pacific coast states barley is quite generally grown as a hay and feed for horses. When used as a hay it is cut in the milk stage shortly after heading and cured like timothy or blue grass. When the grain is used as a feed it is either fed whole or the kernels crushed by passing between rollers. If finely ground the gluten therein makes a sticky mass as soon as it is brought in contact with moisture and it is not then readily masticated or digested. Only a limited amount of barley is exported from the United States and this is largely as a feed owing to the mixture of varieties.

## BUTTER-MILK GOOD FOR HOGS

### Much More Valuable Than Skim Milk When Fed With Grains—Supplies All Protein Needed.

Butter-milk of a good quality has practically the same feeding value as skim milk. It is much more valuable when fed with farm grains in certain proportions, depending on the market value of the grain and the butter-milk. Three to four pounds of butter-milk to one pound of grain will usually give the largest gains. However, if butter-milk can be had at a low price, one is justified in feeding a larger proportion—five to six pounds of butter-milk to one pound of grain. If it is to be fed to growing pigs or breeding hogs, which are not being crowded for large gains, the proportion of butter-milk can be still greater. Butter-milk has been fed as the sole diet to that class of hogs with fair valuable feed when mixed with grain. Corn is the best grain for this purpose, although a mixture of corn two parts and barley one part is nearly as good. It is not necessary to feed wheat middlings, tankage or any protein feed if a considerable quantity of butter-milk is used, for the reason that butter-milk supplies all the protein that is necessary in the ration.

### To Grow Large Crops.

Select good seed. Test it so as to be sure that it will grow. Enrich the soil by adding the kind of plant food in which it is deficient and which the crops must have for a large yield. Prepare a good seed bed. Plant the seed and cultivate the crop in the best possible manner.

## BARK BLIGHT FUNGUS

### SERIOUS AND APPARENTLY LITTLE UNDERSTOOD DISEASE.

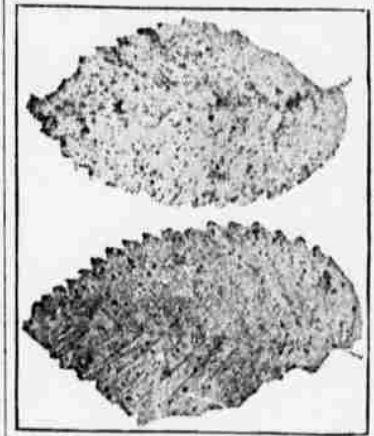
Working Great Havoc With Chestnut Trees in Several of the Eastern States—Writers Attempt to Estimate the Loss.

(By G. CLINTON.)

The fact that so many shade and forest trees throughout the United States are dying is causing serious concern on the part of all who are interested in forestry, whether this interest be caused merely because one is a lover of the fine trees, which line our city streets, or whether one is the owner of a commercial forest.

It is appalling to note, as one drives through various sections of the country, the many splendid trees turning prematurely brown or yellow or being entirely defoliated by some insect pest or disease.

Grand specimens of oak, elm, maple, ash, chestnut—every variety of



Fungus on Elm Leaves.

tree almost (in some localities one variety more than others) sharing the same fate.

Millions of dollars' worth of trees have been destroyed by these wretched foes within the past few years, regardless of the fact that millions of dollars are annually spent in the endeavor to prevent the destruction of our trees.

Certain writers have attempted to estimate in money value the loss caused by the blight of chestnut bark. Just how this loss is estimated is not absolutely clear. However, it is interesting to note that in 1908 one writer estimated the damage in and about New York City between five and ten million dollars. In 1909 another writer estimated the damage throughout parts of the east at ten millions. He says: "The damage already done in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey would not be less than twelve millions of dollars."

The greatest loss is caused where future profits are entirely cut out by the death of half grown trees and sprout growth too small for present use. If the disease progresses in the future as actively as in the past, the prospects of our chestnut forests are



Tree Defoliated in Mid-Summer.

very poor indeed. This means serious loss, for the chestnut is one of the most useful forest trees in all parts of the country where it occurs.

Besides the loss from a commercial point of view, there is the damage caused to the shade and ornamental trees, and to groves kept on estates and parks, for aesthetic rather than practical purposes.

## CLEANING OF TRUCK GARDEN

### Numerous Fungous Diseases Rest Over Winter On or in Decayed Stalks, Leaves or Fruit.

(By W. W. ROBBINS, Colorado Experiment Station.)

In the control and prevention of plant diseases sanitation of the garden is important. There is a number of our fungous diseases which rest over the winter on or in decayed stalks, leaves or fruit. The resting stage of the fungus is resistant in winter conditions. Among such diseases which rest over in the above manner are:

Club root of cabbage, onion mildew, leaf spot of strawberry, leaf spot of beets, early blight of celery, late blights of celery and asparagus rust.

If a disease is not destructive one season this is no sign it will not be another season. Rake up and burn the old stalks, leaves and fruit left in the garden patch.

### Improving Dairy Herd.

One can improve his dairy herd very rapidly by annually buying one good cow of large milk producing capacity and at the same time disposing of his poorest cow.

## MOSQUITO HAD ITS INNING

### Died in the End, but It Had Considerable Fun With President of the Lodge.

What nuisance a little mosquito can make itself. A local man tells me that when he had occasion to preside at a lodge meeting he found this out.

It was one of those soft, muggy nights when the face is moist and the mosquitoes if there be any about, delight to pester one. The man had hardly taken his place as presiding officer when the mosquito made its appearance, singing its war song and looking for blood. It made a first attack behind the ear, just as our friend was making some important announcement.

Just as the mosquito penetrated the skin the man's hands were busy, and before he could shift the document he was reading to his other hand the insect had escaped. In the shifting, however, and in the man's haste to get to the mosquito, he dropped the loose sheets of paper and the gentle breeze that had been cooling his heated brow very generously distributed them among those present.

The sheets were finally reassembled, however, and the business proceeded. But the mosquito was still present, or another one to take his place. This time a more direct attack was made on the cheek. The man made a desperate effort to get at his enemy, but the mosquito dodged, and in doing so, went in beneath the man's eye-glasses. The man continued his offensive operations, but with hardly due care, for he knocked off his glasses, which, fortunately, fell into his lap and were not broken. The mosquito escaped.

But revenge came at last. Not contented with his feast, and utterly disdainful of his pursuer's ability to accomplish his destruction, the mosquito returned and tried to penetrate in the man's neck. The man let him get well settled, and then, with a resounding slap, settled his destiny. That mosquito, at least, will never bother any one else, but he caused enough disturbance for so small an insect, for his destroyer's antics trying to "get to" him kept the members of the lodge well amused for five or ten minutes. —Lawrence Telegram.

### Continuous Panorama Machine.

A machine has been invented which throws a continuous panorama completely around the inner surface of a cylindrical screen so that an observer standing at the center of the space inclosed by the screen will have the same view that he would have if standing in the midst of the actual scenes depicted. A number of partly successful attempts to accomplish this have been made by using several synchronized machines, but it has at last been done by the use of only one machine, and that of the simplest nature. The apparatus with which the pictures are made works much after the fashion of an ordinary panorama machine except that the casing carrying the lens and film makes a vertical axis at such a high rate of speed that the image on any part of the screen changes so rapidly, as with an ordinary motion picture machine, that the eye is unable to detect the break between successive pictures.

### African Cocoa Slaves.

Speaking before a large meeting in London recently, Rev. J. H. Harris said that the cocoa supplied by Portuguese West Africa is being produced at a cost of human suffering probably without parallel today in the African continent. For years his society had made unofficial allegations to this effect, but now they have statistics showing that during the last 30 years there had been shipped from the ports to the islands 70,000 men, women and children, who perished in the long march through tropical regions.

The society had said that these native laborers were secured under the most horrible conditions of the slave trade, and further, that when on the islands they were kept in bondage from which there was no escape, despite passionate appeals to be allowed to return to their homes in central Africa. The society had abundant evidence of slavery conditions.

### Rich Fortunes From Privateering.

A century ago such a situation as the present would have set merchants all agog to secure letters of marque for their vessels. It was a license from the crown authorizing a private ship to wage war against and to capture any of the enemy's vessels. In those days of wooden walls a well-armed clipper or East Indiaman was almost a match for a frigate, but the aim of the privateer was to ravage the enemy's commerce. A lucrative pursuit it was, too. In one year Capt. Fortunatus Wright captured 16 ships worth 500,000 pounds, while from one cruise in the Spanish main the privateer Prince Frederick returned to Bristol with three-quarters of a million pounds in bar silver alone and other valuable cargo.

### Jollied Her.

She—I suppose to get into the meteorological department a special course of study was necessary.  
He—Yes; we had to learn to keep our weather eye open. —Boston Evening Transcript.

### Better.

"I haven't seen Peggy since she left college. Did she succeed in getting a good position?"  
"Better!" She succeeded in getting a husband with a good position." —Princeton Tiger.

## FRENCHMAN WONDERS

### ASTONISHED AT MAGNIFICENCE OF TONSORIAL PARLOR.

Traveler From the Effete Old World Overcome by the Luxury That Surrounds American While He Is Being Shaved.

Last year one of the noted literary lights of Paris visited this country—or, rather, New York, for like many foreigners who "tour America," the lure of life in the metropolis proved too strong to allow of further travel and investigation—and this is the way he describes the joys of an American barber shop. His amazement can be better understood when one remembers that the "tonsorial parlors" of Paris are notoriously stuffy and unsanitary.

A ceiling and walls of tile, a floor of mosaics, toilette tables of variegated marble, armchairs with shining steel attachments. . . . Not a hair, not a speck of dust visible. . . . A luxury more striking than that of the Theater des Champs Elysees. I seat myself in an armchair which insinuatingly invites sublime repose. The barber, in spotless white, surrounds my neck with immaculate napkins and then addresses me the word: "Shave." "Yes."

Instantly I feel the chair descending beneath me. The blood rushes to my head and I am not altogether comfortable. But I know that I am in the hands of experts and my tranquillity is restored. "Manicure?"

I raise my head. I see in the neighboring armchair other men in my position before whom are young women who are torturing their fingers with a variety of instruments. I will imitate them. "Yes, manicure."

Instantly a slim girl, blonde and smiling, rolls toward me a little marble table, on which I observe many napkins, many curious instruments of steel and a little bowl for warm water. The young American gently seizes my hand and plunges it into the boiling water. The sensation is disagreeable. "Shine?"

This cryptic word I found upon inquiry signified, "Do you want your shoes polished?"

The barber for the head; the manicure for the hands; the shiner for the shoes. It is all so logical. But, in truth, I should never be able to dictate my correspondence thus surrounded by so many persons bent on beautifying my modest person. Besides, what would come next? An oculist for the eyes; a dentist for the teeth; a masseur for the muscles? I feel a vertigo coming on, and I reject the stenographer.

Suddenly I am aroused from my reverie:

"Steno?"

I do not understand. I ask:

"What is steno?"

"A stenographer to whom you dictate your letters."

Is it a joke? No, his face is tranquil. Then I reflect; the barber for the head; the manicure for the hands; the shiner for the shoes; a stenographer for the brain. It is all so logical. But, in truth, I should never be able to dictate my correspondence thus surrounded by so many persons bent on beautifying my modest person. Besides, what would come next? An oculist for the eyes; a dentist for the teeth; a masseur for the muscles? I feel a vertigo coming on, and I reject the stenographer.

### Manila Buildings Must Be Ratproof.

The municipal board of Manila has passed an ordinance providing that all buildings constructed in the city hereafter must be ratproof. This measure is for safeguarding the public health against bubonic plague. The ordinance was drafted by the director of health and the city engineer. Hollow walls and partitions are forbidden. Walls, with the exception of those of solid wood, must be of concrete, brick, stone, mortar, or other material that will keep out rats, to a height of one meter (3.28 feet) from the ground, and must extend below the surface of the ground at least twice the thickness of the wall. All hollow construction is forbidden except it be without apertures through which rats may pass and of materials through which they cannot make their way. A penalty is provided for violation of the provisions of the ordinance of a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.

### British March on Washington.

One hundred years ago saw the first practical step in advance of the British naval and military expedition against the city of Washington. There were two rivers by which Washington might be approached—the Potomac, on which it is situated, and the Patuxent, flowing in the rear. The British commander chose the latter, both on account of the facility of access and for the purpose of destroying the fleet of American gunboats which had taken refuge in its creeks. This object was successfully accomplished on August 20—fifteen of the gunboats being destroyed and one captured, together with fourteen merchant vessels. The next day the British army effected a landing.

### Cure for Hay Fever.

Dr. Claude Lowdermilk of Galena, Kan., reports to the Journal of the American Medical Association that of three hay-fever patients treated with a toxin prepared from pollen before the onset of the symptoms not one had an attack throughout the season, and that of sixteen so treated after the onset thirteen were cured. Doctor Lowdermilk gave also an autogenous vaccine.